Miller & Rhoads.

WEATHER FORECAST .- Saturday rain.

New Shirt Waists for \$1.

WORTH \$3.00 AND \$4.00.

Women were in bright and early yesterday morning after

To see them meant to buy them, as a glance at the waists showed their value to be understated rather than overestimated in the advertisement. Dight styles, including Oxford weaves, with tucks in front, White Dotted Pique, Vesting Material and blue or black figures on white propulate.

\$1.50 and \$2.00 Waists for 75c;

Equally as good values proportionately as the dollar garments.

One a figured Damask the other an Oxford appliqued with Chiffon,

Cambric and Nainsook Embroideries

5c, 10c, 121-2c, 19c, 25c, 5oc, \$1.00.

Look at them in the Broad-street windows. Have you ever seen a prettler lot for the prices?

Miller & Rhoads



Services in the CHURCHES



The visit to Richmond of the Rev. Pa., is to conduct a series of Walter Calley, D. D., international secretary of the B. Y. P. U. A., is being awaited by the local churches with very considerable interest. Dr. Calley, who is making a tour of Virginia in connection with the B. Y. P. U. work, will reach Richmond this afternoon from Norfolk. He will be met by a committee representing the local unions and will be escorted to the Richmond Hotel, where he will stay while here. To-morrow Dr. Calley will conduct three services in this city, Because of its size and central location, the First Baptist Church has been selected for the meeting place. Pr. Calley will preach at II A. M. and hold a workers' conference at 4 P. M., when the best means for advancing the work here will be considered. He will also preach a special sermon to the young people of the city, It is probable that goveral of the churches will close in order to unite in this service. retary of the B. Y. P. U. A., is being

The pastor, Rev. B. H. Melton, will preach at both services at Murshul Street Christian Church. Several new members will be received into the church memors will be received into the Court at the morning service. The rivival will continue until Wednesday night of next week, and perhaps longer. Rev. P. A. Cave, who has been doing the preaching during the meeting, will continue to assist the paster until the meeting closes.

regular services will be held at Hasker Memorial on Sunday, the paster, Rev. K. M. Mears, preaching morning and night.

A revival begins at Hasker Memorial on Sunday, April 19th, and will continue through the week, the pastor will be assisted by Rev. Daniel T. Merritt, of

"An Inviting Church" will be Dr. Gard-ner's subject at 11 o'clock at the Grace Street Baptist Church, and in the evening he will speak on "A Neglected Soul."

Rev. R. T. Wilson, presiding elder of the West Richmond District, will preach at the Park Place Church Sunday morn-ing at II o'clock, and Rev. W. W. Royall at 8 P. M. Rev. L. B. Betty, pastor of the church, will preach at the Blackstone Callera at both fearnings College at both services.

The programme of Easter music as ren-dered in Monumental Church last Sunday morning and afternoon, will be repeated

months, Miss Mabel McBain has returned and resumed her position as contraits in Beth Ahaba choir.

at the Mission Tabernacle, No. 704 East Grace Street. The meetings are to begin next Monday, April 11th, at 8 P. M. They are to continue for a week, daily at 3:5 P. M. and 7:45 P. M. All are invited.

Rabbi E. N. Calisch will lecture Tuesday night in the Arlington. Washington, D. C., before District Grand Lodge. No. 5, Independent Order B'nal B'rith, on a subject relevant to Jewish orders.

In the absence of the pastor, the Rev. George Green will preach to-morrow night at the First English Lutheran

Dr. Witherspoon, pastor of Grace Street Dr. Witherspoon, pastor of Grace Steet.
Presbyterian Church, will occupy his pulpit to-morrow, both morning and night.
His subject for the morning discourse will be appropriate to the communion, which will be observed immediately after the morning service. At night he will take for his subject "The Preservation of the Saints" of the Saints.'

Dr. Westen Bruner will begin a series of sermons Sunday morning at Calvary Bapilst Church on "My Confession of Faith." His subjects will be as follows: April 10—Article 1, The Fatherhood of God. April 24—Article II. The Saviourhood of Jesus. May 1—Article III. The Friendhood of the Holy Spirit. May S—Article IV. The Brotherhood of Man. For the next month Dr. Bruner will speak on Sunday evenings on the general subject: "The Kingdom of Home." His topics will be as follows: April 10—The King. April 24—The Queen. May 1—Their Laws. May 8—Their Subjects.

At the Seventh Street Christian Church the pulnit will be filled Sunday morning and night by the Rev. J. F. Jones, of Wilson, N. C., formerly of Kentucky. The pastor, the Rev. J. J. Haley, is absent in Wilson, N. C., conducting a meeting for Mr. Jones,

Preparing to Pay Pensions.

Mr. E. L. C. Scott, of the Auditor's office, will begin May list mailing checks to pensioners of the State of Virginia to those entitled thereto under the act of ISS. Certificates, as required by law of applicants for pensions under this act, are pouring in. Those entitled to pensions under subsequent acts will be paid later in the year. The payments in all cases will be made by mailing checks out.

White Drivers Stick.

After an absence from the city of three months, Miss Mabel McBain has returned and resumed her position as contraited in Beth Ahaba cheir.

The Rev. Dr. Watson, of Pittsburg.

ANTI-TRUST

Dr. Clark on How to Manage and Govern the Great Monopolies.

LAST OF THOMAS LECTURES

Socialism Would be Ruinous, and That's What Government Ownership Would Mean.

The inclement weather probably kept ome people away from Richmond College last night, but a large and very attentive audience heard the last of the course of lectures by Dr. John B. Clark, of Coiumbia College, on the general theme, "The Problem of Monopoly." The subject of the concluding lecture was: Anti-Trust Laws. Dr. Clark said in part:

Squarely in the foreground, as we approach the problem of controlling trusts, we find the problem of controlling traincade. Discriminating charges for transportation are such a bulwark of the monopoles' power that there is no destroying that power while they are toleraled. If law in America were something more than the suppression of a discriminating charges and provide pen-alties in case of disobedience, would acalties in case of disobedience, would accomplish the problem, if haw were self-executed that would be enough. It would not be necessary to apply the penities, for the railroad corporations here, as in other countries, would say to the collicial, in the language popularly attributed to the coon and the familiar story of David Creckett, "Don't shoot; I'll come down."

of David Crockett, "Don't shoet; I'll come down."

"I'llE PEOPLES BE BLOWED."

Unhappily that is the last phrase that describes the rallway situation. It is a case of invoking the government to restrain corporations, while the government is still largely in the power of corporations. It is impossible for these bodies absolutely to control the statule books. The famous expression, the people be —, disregarded, tells what the corporations can do when it comes to executing laws, and sometimes when it comes to making them. But a complete and open disregard of the people is not safe, even for the power that is behind the machine, which itself is behind the legislature. We are dealing here with deed. Ultimately that power is the people. legislature. We are dealing here with the power that is bealind the throne, indeed. Ultimately that power is the popple, but immediately behind the throne is another power-corporate wealth, which thrusts liself between the public and what the public wants, and it will take energy and more union than the public has ever attained to deal with it. My thesis is that personal discriminations on the railroads must be stopped, and that the common carriers must treat all men alike. It is a perfectly well recognized principle of railroad legislation. Freights may be classified, and some kinds of goods may be carried more cheaply than others. "Hauis" may be classified, and the long hauls may be short one. But for freight of a given kind, hauled for a given distance, the charge for one man should be the same as that for another, and there should be no possible favoritism for the big corporations. rations

WHAT GOVERNMENT CAN DO. Can we secure this against the deadly opposition of the corporation itself? It would be a sad confession to admit that would be a sad confession to admit that we absolutely cannot. Government by the people should be able to do harder things than to make railroads behave themselves; and if only we had gov-ernment by the people in an unqualified sense, we could certainly get what we want. But admitting our weakness and confessing that the corporations have laid a heavy hand on the governing pow

laid a heavy hand on the governing power, we may do well to ask whether there is not some way by which the opposition of the railroads themselves can be modified; and, as a matter of fact, there is such a way. It is to undo something we have done ourselves.

The temptation to make discriminating charges for transportation is terribly great, so long as railroads ane not allowed to control their earnings. It is of enormous advantage to one through line to get the business of his great shipper as is a typical trust. What would it not mean to any American railroad to control a large part of the shipments of it not mean to any American railroad to control a large part of the shipments of the steel trust? Freight that can be depended on day by day throughout the year, that comes not in car-load lots, but by train-load after train-load, is worth so much to the common carrier that he can offer to make all big in order to go; yet this policy may be fatal to the fortunes of the smaller shiper.

fortunes of the smaller shipper.

WIN RAILROADS OVER.

It comes to this by trying to prevent the railroads from being a monopoly that have put them under a terrible temptation to make monopolies. Because that have put them under a terrible temptation to make monopolies. Because we force them to some extent to compete with each other, we put them where they are doing much to extinguish competition among producers, and their struggle to get freight away from each other, is through line freight terms, offer terms to the trusts which rivalry to the trusts cannot get, and these rivalries must at all hazards be kept commercially alive. They are protectors of the public, they are the friends of the wage earners, they are the friends of the sarriculturalist, and in a general way, they are the preservers of economic freedom. Can we keep them alive? Possibly we can, in spite of the fact that the railroad does its best to kill them. We surely can if we can make it to the interest of the railroad to our side instead of on the other side, the thing is done.

The logic of this is that we should permit railroads to combine. When their earnings are pooled, they have no incentive to get freight away from each other. It is as well then for one railroad to carry the steel, or the coal or the four as for another to do it. Every railroad in the combine is henefited, whoever does the earrying, and it is distinctly best for all that the great rivets, which now mean such deadly mischele, should be forcer suppressed. Al-

benefited, whoever does the carrying, and it is distinctly best for all that the great rivets, which now mean such dendly mischef, should be forever suppressed. Allow railroads to combine freely, either in pools or in formal consolidations, and you can certainly solve the problem of distribution of the carrier.

IT CAN BE DONE.

When you have done that, you will have created a new and dangerous problem of high charges. When the railroads will no longer carry my fivight more cheaply than they will carry yours, they will charge both of us a round sum for their services. With the railroads competing with each other, it is discriminating charges that make the trouble. With them in combination it will be generally high charges that make the trouble. With them in combination it will be generally high charges that make the trouble. With them in combination it will be generally high charges that will make it. Can we guard against that?

I defer here to the opinion of lawyers and students of administration, but will venture nevertheless to assert the opinion that to prevent the general scale of charges from being too high, is easier than the prevent the charges in the case of another. All around extortion is more assily suppressed than unequal treatment.

Moreover, singular as it may possibly

appear, the general high scale of charges. It it is not too exerbitant, is a smaller civil than discrimination. Carrying goods for the monopoly at a low rate rivers the monopoly upon us and enables it to tax us through the prices of its goods. It this be the case, such monopoles all taxing us together, our situation is far worse than it would be if the prices of the goods were reasonable and the cost of carrying them were rather high in my view, the key to success lies in permitting the consultations to regulate the general level of the charges. They come to the trusts, those by which competition has suppressed, and there are those who find in this problem greater difficulties that exist in the case of railiponals. I am willing to admit that the difficulties that exist in the case of railiponals. I am willing to admit that the difficulties for great, but if it be conceded that the situation will be intolerable, if these difficulties are not met and overcome, I claim, on behalf of the mooble, that they will find or make a way to overcome them. There is a German law which represses in that country natural and indutous competition. It recognizes the fact that such competition may kill some of the competing parties, whose preservation is essential to the public welfare. I would have a law that should construe the selling of goods in one locality for the purpose of rulning a producer in that locality as being such injurious competition as the German law forbids. For the best results this ought to be a Federal law, and that most fortunate phrase in our Constitution which permits the regulating of commerce between the States, is already being so happily elastic that it would not take much further stretching to make it cover the space. If, however, the Suprame Court were to decide otherwise, and some amendment to the Constitution should prove to be necessary, it seems like uttering the simplest of truism to say that the amendment should be made. Whether it can be made or not is a question of ultimate power, but what to

is or is not the only way to control them.

There is a melancholy possibility that democratle government may fall at this point; that it will not be able to regulate the trusts; that it will be more easily able to seize them, and that at some time or other it may actually do so. I happen to think better of democracy than that. I think it will retain its sovereign power to rule; that it will not be necessary to own the trusts in order to make them behave; that we can convert them into servants of the people; that we shall make a way to do this if there is no way open row. If the choice lie between doing the impossible and submitting to the unendurable, we shall do the impossible.

NOT IMPOSSIBLE.

mitting to the unendurable, we shall do
the impossible.

NOT IMPOSSIBLE.

I claim, however, that the policy I
have outlined falls short of the impossibility; that the only difficulty in the way
lies in a certain popular inertia, possibly
fortified by ignorance. When the people
see the situation as it is; when they believe what it means to have private
monopolles of a hundred kinds fastened
upon them, and what, on the other hand,
it means to have those monopolies converted into efficient servants, they will
put forth the effort necessary to make
them so. They will introduce a new
regime of essential honesty in the business system. All purity in democracy;
all progress in every line; a regime in
which the people, as Sir Robert Peel once
said: "May eat untaxed bread," the
sweeter that it is not leavened with the
sense of injustice.:

STREET CLEANERS.

Getting Ready to Give a Big Entertainment.

members of the street cleaning department, organized on October 15, 1902, for beneficial purposes, and the association is getting ready for an enter-talnment, to be held at Belvidere Hall on May 5th. The committee who have the matter in hand have not spared any line or expense to make the same a successful affair.

To Enlarge Quarters.

store. It will be four stories hi Plans are now being perpared for it.

Building Material Arrives.

Structural steet material for the construction of the Mutual Assurance Society's building hus begun to arrive. Seventeen carloads had come yesterday. The work on the foundation is not sufficiently advanced yet to begin construction of the superstructure, but there will be no delay on account of waiting for material. Contractor J. T. Wilson has returned from Martinsville, where he has a contract for enlarging the postoffice being built there.

Act on Brown Case To-day. Governor Montague did not dispose of the application of Theron II. Brown for pardon yesterday as was expected. It will likely do so to-day, and it is be-lieved that IIIs Excellency will not dis-turb the verdet of the jury, which is for one year in the penitentiary.

Judge Price Named. Governor Montague yesterday designated Judge John W. Price, of the Corporation Court of the city of Bristol, to hold a part of the April term of the Circuit Court of the gounty of Washington for Judge B. F. Hutton, beginning on April 11th.

WHO WILL BE MAYOR?

SUBSCRIBERS OF THE TIMES-DISPATCH ASKED TO GUESS

FREE TRIPS TO THE WORLD'S FAIR

TO THOSE WHO NAME THE NOMINEE AND GIVE THE NEAREST ESTIMATES OF THE VOTE.

To the person, whether a citizen of Richmond or not, who first guesses the name of the nominee and guesses the number of votes which he will receive, or guesses nearest to the exact number of votes,

The Times-Dispatch Will Give a Railroad Ticket Free from Richmond to St. Louis and Return and \$40.00 in Money for the Expenses of the Trip.

To the person who guess-

es third nearest to the ex-

act number of votes re-

ceived by the nominee and

The Times-Dispatch Will

Give a Railroad Ticket to

St. Louis and Return and

\$5.00 in Money.

who names the nominee,

To the person guessing the next nearest to the exact number of votes received by the nominee and who names the nominee,

The Times-Dispatch Will Give a Railroad Ticket to St. Louis and Return and \$20.00 in Money.

The right to enter this guessing contest is open to both OLD AND NEW SUBSCRIBERS, AND TO THOSE IN RICHMOND AND OUT OF RICHMOND.

The out-of-town readers have just as good a chance to win as those who live in the city.

The news columns of The Times-Dispatch will from day to day give all the news of the mayoratty situation, and those out of town can hase their judgments on the reports in the paper, just as if they were living in the city, for after all the city man depends upon his newspaper to keep him in touch with the situation. The rules of this contest are few and simple.

Each ten cents paid on subscription to the Daily or Sunday Times-Dispatch will entitle the party paying it to one guess.

Fifty cents paid on subscriptions will give five guesses.

One dollar paid will give ten guesses, and for \$5 fifty guesses or estimates will be allowed.

Present city subscribers can guess simply by calling at the office and paying up their subscriptions in advance for such length of time as they desire, and they will be entitled to one estimate for each ten cents in money paid on actual subscriptions.

Present out-of-town subscribers can enter the contest by renewing their subscriptions by mail for any length of time which they may desire, and they also will be entitled to one guess or estimate for each ten cents so paid. Those who are not now subscribers to The Times-Dispatch can enter the contest simply by subscribing to either the Dally or the Sunday for such tength of time as they may desire, at the regular subscription prices, and they will also be entitled to one estimate for each ten cents so paid.

The right to guess in this contest will in each instance be given to the person sending or bringing in the money.

To the fourth and fifth néarest correct guesses

The Times-Dispatch Will Give to Each a Subscription to the Daily and Sunday Times - Dispatch for One

Therefore, it will be an easy matter for persons to induce their friends who are not already subscribers of The Times-Dispatch to take the paper for a month or more, and thus to secure the benefit of additional guesses.

the benefit of additional guesses.

If you, for instance, should induce a friend to subscribe to The Times-Dispatch for one month, and you turn the money in to the paper, you would be entitled to five guesses. Every additional estimate which you make increases your chance that much to win one of the prizes.

If by any remarkable chance two or more people should name the nomine and guess the exact number of votes which he will receive at the primary election, the first one received by The Times-Dispatch will be given the first prize, and the next received the second prize, out. The date on the coupons will settle the question of time, it will, therefore, be seen that the somer the estimates are received the better the chance to win.

April 6th and Will Close at 12 o'Clock on The Contest Began the Night of April 25th and the announcement of the winners will be made just as soon as the official returns from the

election are received. The primary is April 26th.

The Trips Can be Made at Any Time During Fair. No estimate will be considered unless

It will be readily seen that this plan is eminently fair to everybody. As yet no one even knows for a certainty who all the candidates will be, and no who all the candidates will be, and no mortal being can possibly say with any degree of accuracy how many votes the nomines, whoever he may be, will receive.

No one connected with The Times-Dispatch, either directly or indirectly, will be allowed to participate in this contest.

City subscribers can send

in their guesses by mail, if it is more convenient, but money to pay up their subscriptions for a specific length of time must accompany the guess or guesses each time. Remember, 50c. gives five

guesses and pays for one month; \$5 pays for a year's subscription out of town and gives 50 guesses; \$6 pays for a year's subscription in town (carrier delivering), and gives 60 guesses. No papers can be mailed in town except to having postoffice parties boxes.

it is made out on or altached to a coupon cut from The Times-Dispatch. There is no limit to the number of There is no limit to the number of estimates which may be submitted

by any one person, but there must be ten cents of subscription money for each estimate.

Every subscriber of The Times-Dis-patch is entitled fully to enter this guessing contest if the subscription is sent direct to The Times-Dispatch of-

fice, but no guesses will be allowed for money paid to the newspaper carriers. It's as easy for out-of-town subscribers to guess as it is for those living in the city.

Remember the contest closes at 12 o'clock on the night of April 25th. Less than twenty days in which to win the prizes. Do not pay money to any one for guesses unless they have written authority from The Times-Dispatch to receive your money and to give you a receipt therefor.

Address all letters plainly to RICHMORD MAYORALTY CONTEST COUPON. MAYORALTY CONTEST, TIME LIMIT .-- MONDAY, APRIL 25, AT 12 HIGHT --- TIME LIMIT. Care Times-Dispatch.

This coupon entitles the holder to as many guesses in The Times-Dispatch Mayoralty Contest as ten cents is contained in the amount of money which accompanies it. will be nominated in the Democratic Primary, to be held Tuesday, April 26th, and that he will receive If five or less estimates are submitted, use the blanks on this coupon. If more than five at one time, USE THIS COUPON FOR THE FIRST FIVE and attach the others to the back of this coupon, making them out on slips of paper of the same size and signing each with name, date and address, or extra coupons will be forwarded on application.

in consideration of amount paid herewith, please send the Times-Dispatch as per instructions in accompanying letter.

Address Plainly

"MAYORALTY CONTEST," Times-Dispatch, Richmond, Va

MOTHER'S PEOPLE WIN THE CHILD Religion Enters Into Question

of Custody in Chancery Court.

An interesting case was decided by Judge Daniel Grinnan, of the Chancery Court, yesterday afternoon, which involved the custody of the ten-year-old son of the late Mrs. Lizzie Liesfeld, the relatives of both the mother and father

relatives of both the mother and father poration Court of the city of Bristol, to hold a part of the April term of the Circuit Court of the county of Washington for Judge B. F. Hutton, beginning on April IIIb.

Against Company.

In the Law and Equity Court yesterday judgment was rendered in the case of E. C. Bowen, who sues, vs. the R. F. and F. R. Company for \$150.

Board of Fisheries.

The State Board of Pisheries will meet in Norfolk on April 20th, and the chief business will be the election of a large number of oyster inspectors for the ensuing terms.

and that it would be best to leave him in the care of his mother's people, who are of that faith. The proceeding was an entirely friendly one, and both sides urged their claims on the ground of attachment for the child.

Messry. Sands and Sands represented Mr. Guvernator and Mrs. Viar, while Mr. H. St. John Coalter appeared for the Liesfelds.

The mother of the child, who ded some time ago, kept a grocery store on West Cary Street, where she accumulated a nice little fortune for her son. The trial of the case consumed the entire day in the Chancery Court.

Yager-Schultz.

ENGINEER HORNER SUES SOUTHERN

Former Employe Asks \$50,000 for Alleged Breach of Contract.

A sensational damage suit was filed by Minor C. Horner, of Midlothian, Va., in the Law and Equity Court yesterday against the Southern Railway Company, in which the plaintiff asks \$50,000 for al-

Yager—Schultz.

One of the many couples that accompanied Mrs. Gill's excirsion to Washington Ensirer Monday and whoman and when the plaintiff asks \$5,000 for alleged breach of contract and blacklist-ty ager and Mrs. F. A. Schultz. The partial Mrs. Mrs. And Mrs. F. A. Schultz. The couple was accompanied by the bride's well known young man of Elkion, Va., and also has many friends here. The couple was accompanied by the bride's sister, Miss Bettle Schultz.

Analysis of Murphy Well Water.

Analysis shas been made of the water in the brites and such and the plaintiff, Mrs. C. Horner, was long in the service of the old Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, and that he had beer an ongineer on the Southern from the line of medicinal value.

Licensed to Wed.

Clerk Walter Christian, of the lifustings Court, yesterday iesued a marriage water is classified us alkaline, calcid water, and is said to have considerable medicinal value.

Licensed to Wed.

Clerk Walter Christian, of the lifustings Court, yesterday iesued a marriage medicinal value.

Licensed to Wed.

Clerk Walter Christian, of the lifusting Court, yesterday iesued a marriage water is classified us alkaline, calcid water, and is said to have considerable medicinal value.

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Clerk Walter Christian, of the lifusting Court, yesterday iesued a marriage water is classified us alkaline, calcid water, and is said to have considerable medicinal value.

Figure 1. Anistrong, brickr, of Now York, and Catharine D. Lidney, daily the court of Engles. has received a letter from 10n, T. D. Sullivan, grand worthy president of the order, hanking the arise of the defendant companies do not employed the company of

W.L.DOUGLAS \$3.50 4 \$ 2.50 SHOES WADE

\$10,000 will be paid to anyone who can prove that W. L. Douglas does not make and REWARD sell more men's \$3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world. The reason W. L. Douglas

The Douglas styles for Spring are not equalled by any other line at any price.

The

Reliance.

One of the exclusive

\$3.50 shoes are worn by more men in all stations of life than any other make, is, they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other \$3.50 shoe. 10

2,473,464

Pairs of Fine Shoes were made and sold by W. L. Douglas in 1903. " I have worn W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes exclusively for the past six or seven years, and always to my entire satisfaction, equally as much as was formerly obtained in shoes costing from \$5 to \$7."

LOUIS F. MASON, Virginia State Fire Ins. Co.

THE WAY

W. L. Douglas High Grade Boys' Shoes, \$2.00 and \$1.75. W. L. Douglas uses Corona Coltskin in his \$3.50 shoes. Corona Colt is conceded everywhere to be the finest Patent Leather yet produced.

W.L. Douglas spring styles. blade in every variety of black and russet leathers, in lace, button and Oxfords. Fast Color Eyelets will not wear brassy. ALL ONE PRICE, \$3.50. W. L. Douriss has the largest men's \$3.50 Shoo Mail Order Business in the world. Normatter where you live, Douglay shoos are within your reach. Scentaevita prepays delivery. Write for illustrated Catalog of Spring Styles. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

DOUGLAS RICHMOND STORE: 623 E. Broad St.

\$1.00 SINTHINE Hair Restorative DISCOVERED BY PROF. HERTZ, A NOTED GERMAN CHEMIST,

Prevents DANDRUFF, Promotes Growth. Restores any hair to its original color or MONEY REFUNDED. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS-PRICE, \$1.00 PER BOTTLE Charges Prepaid on All Orders Addressed to

XANTHINE CO.,

RICHMOND, VA.

\$1.00